Ordinata v, determinatur per æquationem non affectam $\frac{1}{s}v^{\alpha\lambda} \times \overline{e + fv^{n} + gv^{2n} + hv^{3n} + \&c.}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{k + lv^{n} + mv^{2n} + \&c.}|^{-\lambda} = x$.

COROL. VIII.

Si relatio inter Curvæ alicujus Ordinatam y & Abſciſſam z definitur per æquationem quamvis affectam hujus formæ, y^{α} in $\overline{e + fy^{n}z^{\delta} + gy^{2n}z^{2\delta} + \&c.} = z^{\beta}$ in $\overline{k + ly^{n}z^{\delta} + my^{2n}z^{2\delta} + \&c.} + z^{\gamma}$ in $\overline{p + qy^{n}z^{\delta} + ry^{2n}z^{2\delta} + \&c.}$ hæc figura aſſumendo $s = \frac{n-\delta}{n}$, $x = \frac{1}{s}z^{s}$, $\mu = \frac{\alpha\delta + \beta n}{n-\delta}$ & $\nu = \frac{\alpha\delta + \gamma n}{n-\delta}$, migrat in aliam ſibi æqualem cujus Abſciſſa x ex data Ordinata v determinatur per æquationem minus affectam v^{α} in $e + fv^{n} + gv^{2n} + \&c. = s^{\mu}x^{\mu}$ in $k + lv^{n} + mv^{2n} + \&c. + s^{\nu}x^{\nu}$ in $p + qv^{n} + rv^{2n} + \&c.$

COROL. IX.

Curva omnis cujus Ordinata eſt $\pi z^{\theta-1}$ in $\overline{\nu e {}^{+\nu}_{+n} fz^{n} {}^{+\nu}_{+2n} gz^{2n} + \&c.} \times \overline{e + fz^{n} + gz^{2n} \&c.}|^{\lambda-1} \times \overline{a + b\,\overline{ez^{\nu} + fz^{\nu+n} + gz^{\nu+n} + \&c.}|^{\tau}}|^{\omega}$, ſi ſit $\theta = \tau\lambda$ & aſſumantur $x = \overline{ez^{\nu} + fz^{\nu+n} + gz^{\nu+2n} + \&c.}|^{\pi}$, $\sigma = \frac{\tau}{\pi}$ & $\vartheta = \frac{\lambda-\pi}{\pi}$, migrat in aliam ſibi æqualem cujus ordinata eſt $x^{\vartheta} \times \overline{a + bx^{\sigma}}|^{\omega}$. Et nota quod ordinata prior

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